

Senegal denies preparing for war

DAKAR (R) — Senegal Saturday denied Mauritania's accusation that it was preparing for war following their four-month-old border dispute. "It would be unnatural to seek war... our aim is not to wage war against Mauritania but to find a lasting settlement to our border dispute," Senegalese President Abdou Diouf told a meeting of the ruling Socialist Party in Dakar. Mauritania has accused its southern neighbour of preparing for war and said Senegal's "defensive attitude" posed a serious threat to peace. Relations between Mauritania and Senegal are at their lowest ebb since a minor border dispute April 9 unleashed a wave of lootings and killings in the two countries. Hundreds of people were killed and thousands of refugees fled both countries in ethnic violence between black Senegalese and predominantly light-skinned, Arabic-speaking Moors. Senegal claims the fertile north bank of the River Senegal which separates the countries while Mauritania is demanding financial compensation for Mauritania properties destroyed during the riots in Senegal. Earlier this month the Organization of African Unity set up a committee charged with resolving the dispute.

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Arabs renew Lebanon effort

ABAT (Agencies) — The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Jordan arrived in Morocco Saturday to renew Arab League efforts to silence Lebanon's blazings.

Algerian Foreign Minister Hachem Bessaïah told Moroccan officials they would draw up a sort for their heads of state with their Moroccan counterpart, Moulai Latif Filali.

King Hassan of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid are given a six-month mandate for an Arab summit in Casablanca May to try to end Lebanon's year civil war, but have so far made no progress.

"We have noted a deterioration recently in the situation in Lebanon," said Bessaïah, speaking after Beirut reeled from a night of heavy bombardment. "Many Lebanese said they had little hope that the Arab League foreign ministers' committee would relieve their suffering.

"Last week I was optimistic, but after this mad shelling all my hopes were dashed. I started seeing everything in black," said taxi driver Kamal Shehab, a father of six.

"I plead with him everyday to leave. We could go to the south like other people. But he won't leave the house. It's all we have," said his wife, Fatima.

People remaining in Beirut took advantage of the morning lull to sweep away broken glass and rubble caused by the night shelling and to buy food.

The latest bombardment erupted when gunners shelled ports to prevent arms from reaching Aoun.

"It's not permissible to have rocket launchers and artillery positions between apartment buildings," said Shehab who lives in the crowded Mazraa residential district of west Beirut.

"There is a rocket launcher mounted on a truck that roams the streets of our neighbourhoods and fires on the (Aoun) side. Of course they are going to retaliate by shelling our area," he added.

Security sources said gunners of the Lebanese Forces (LF) militia, which controls the Christian enclave with Aoun's troops and is a staunch foe of Syria, were taking part in the shelling of west Beirut.

LF rockets are said by the sources to have caused far more casualties among civilians in west Beirut than the more precise howitzers usually used by Aoun's gunmen.

Rafsanjani bags landslide victory

HRAN (Agencies) — The powerful parliament speaker, Akbar Rafsanjani, secured a landslide victory in Iran's presidential elections, according to early election results issued by the Islamic Republic's Agency (IRNA).

IRNA also said that 97 per cent of the voters approved constitutional amendments in a referendum held alongside the presidential elections, also according to preliminary results.

Rafsanjani, 54, received a total of a total number of 9.1 million votes counted by midday (0830 GMT), or 12 hours after the polling stations closed. That meant that the middle-aged cleric, who has emerged as Iran's strongest since the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has gathered 94 per cent of the votes in 124 constituencies.

Teheran Radio said 2.8 million of the 9.1 million referendum votes counted, or 96.4 per cent, favoured proposals including the lifting of the post of prime minister and the transfer of his powers to the president.

In Qom, the central religious and seat of the country's leading theologians, 216,000 of 227,000 votes were for Rafsanjani, IRNA said.

At the parliament speaker's residence of Rafsanjani, in the northern Kerman province, only a total of 70,261 votes went for his opponent.

Some 24 million people were able to vote in Friday's elections.

Officials said the turnout was 85 per cent. The final count may be issued in one or two days. Initial results, after any complaints of voting irregularities have been investigated, were expected within a week.

Rafsanjani will take over from

incumbent President Ali Khamenei, who was chosen as Iran's spiritual leader to succeed Khomeini and in that capacity will have to ratify Rafsanjani's election victory.

Although the speaker was expected to win against Majlis (parliament) deputy Dr. Abbas Sheibani with a large majority, his massive victory will give greater confidence to his administration, IRNA said.

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An Israeli policeman questioning a Palestinian in the Abu Tor neighbourhood of occupied territories.

Tarifi: Shamir talks amount to indirect contact with PLO

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — West Bank lawyer Jamil Tarifi said Saturday that by meeting him Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had held indirect contact with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"It's not meeting directly with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, but you can say it's indirectly meeting with the PLO," Tarifi told army radio in an interview.

Tarifi, noting it is illegal under Israeli law to belong to the PLO, described himself as a supporter of the organisation.

He said PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had no representative in the occupied territories and he had only told "friends" about his controversial meeting with Shamir this month.

But Tarifi said he understood from local newspapers that Arafat knew about the meeting and approved it both before it took place and afterwards.

Tarifi said he differed with Shamir over the purpose of the elections Israel is proposing for the occupied territories.

He said Shamir, who hopes the elections will create a new leadership to negotiate limited self-government, is a former agriculture minister who spent 13 years in jail before the 1979 revolution for opposition to the Shah's monarchy.

Rafsanjani has pledged to rebuild the economy, increase the role of the private sector and improve foreign relations.

He has pledged to cooperate with various groups and not to exclude competent people because of their political affiliation.

Rafsanjani was elected by a vote of 171 to 41, PAP said. The resignation fulfilled a promise Jaruzelski made before becoming president July 19.

The election of the 62-year-old Rakowski to replace Jaruzelski culminated a remarkable political rise by the politician, who joined the poliburo only in December 1987 after having been dropped from the government in 1985. In recent months he has been roundly criticised for his government's handling of the economy.

A party member with a long reputation as a reformer, in the past year Rakowski has become the champion of conservative elements in the party and those concerned about the rising influence of Solidarity.

The leadership change ended nearly eight years of rule by Jaruzelski who became first secretary on Oct. 18, 1981, and led Poland through one of its most turbulent post-war decades.

role, spoke of them as a first stage without discussing what would follow.

"He said we just have to negotiate and negotiate and when we've failed we have to negotiate again until we succeed," Tarifi said.

"I myself declared to him very openly that elections as a principle we accept... but we need to know exactly where these elections will lead us — if it is a complete peace plan or just elections," said.

Likud party assailed Shamir last week when it was revealed he had met PLO supporters from the occupied territories.

The hardliners said Shamir violated a Likud central committee decision not to negotiate with Palestinians until the 19-month-old uprising ends. They also called such meetings harbingers of a Palestinian state.

Tarifi is so far the only Palestinian to admit meeting Shamir.

Meanwhile, a Palestinian accused of collaborating with Israel died in hospital Saturday after being stabbed by unidentified attackers in the occupied Gaza Strip's Shat refugee camp, he said.

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Before the vote Rakowski

pital officials said.

Palestinian sources said Wadi Barud, 23, was well-known for collaborating with the Israeli occupation authorities.

Barud's death, following the Friday night attack, brings the death toll in the Palestinian uprising to 570 Arabs.

Troops shot and wounded a 30-year-old woman bystander in the head in Rafah refugee camp when a clash broke out with stone throwers at a weekly market.

Israeli authorities lifted a curfew on Jabalya refugee camp and imposed curfews on Deir Al Balah refugee camp and the Gaza neighbourhood of Tofah.

Israel radio said police arrested four Jews accused of abducting and beating a 22-year-old Arab construction worker in the Israeli coastal town of Rishon Lezion on a beach on Friday night. The man was left on a beach after the al-legend attack.

Army radio said an Arab youth selling fruit in Jerusalem Saturday was set upon by Jewish youths and beaten. One arrest was said to have been made. Israel radio had earlier reported the second attack took place in Rishon Lezion.

The full-scale ministerial meeting, with teams of advisers on both sides, would discuss what has now become a routine agenda for the two powers, on arms control, human rights, regional issues and the environment.

"We are exploring the possibility of holding our ministerial in the state of Wyoming," Baker added. U.S. sources said the idea was to get away from Washington and Moscow and see each other's country.

Asked about the prospects of a summit this year, Baker reflected Washington's caution about giving in to Soviet pressure for an early date without the promise of substantive agreement.

"We will discuss that in more depth on the 19th and 20th of September. If you're asking 'will the president of the U.S. and the Soviet leader meet in the future?... then the answer is obviously 'yes', they will get together,'" Baker said.

Baker and Shevardnadze were also expected to discuss the search for peace in Cambodia ahead of a 19-nation conference which is scheduled to address Sunday.

The Soviet Union has displayed impatience with what it perceives as a slackening of momentum in the superpower dialogue since the last summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and former President Ronald Reagan in New York in December.

President George Bush has said he will meet Gorbachev when "there was something constructive" to come out of a summit.

In May the Soviet Union announced it was withdrawing 500 short-range nuclear missiles from Europe this year.

The U.S. regained the initiative later in the month when Bush, on his first European trip as president, proposed a 20 per cent cut in U.S. combat troops in Europe, cuts in air forces and new ceilings on both Soviet and U.S. ground forces.

In a proposal he said would "really put Mr. Gorbachev to the test" Bush suggested a time limit of between six months and a year for an agreement at the conventional forces negotiations which began in Vienna last March.

Nabulsi: No intention to seize foreign accounts

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has no intention whatsoever of seizing foreign currency accounts of its own nationals or foreigners living in the country because such a move will undermine the national currency into further stumps. He also pointed out that those who do not change the dinar into another currency would lose," Nabulsi said.

Summarising the real reasons behind the instability of the national currency, Nabulsi said it was caused by the drop in Arab aid to Jordan, the adoption of a policy based on expanding the development process in Jordan and the psychological factor which is caused by rumours.

Nabulsi dismissed rumours related to the CBJ measure to hold 35 per cent of all commercial bank deposits and said the move was aimed at protecting the deposits and pointed out that the Central Bank was paying interest on such deposits to the concerned

banks as in any part of the world.

The CBJ governor called on the public not to convert their Jordanian dinars into foreign currencies since it would drive the national currency into further stumps. He also pointed out that those who do not change the dinar into another currency would lose," Nabulsi said.

Noting that many people changed their savings of dinars into other currencies, Nabulsi said large amounts of dinars were seized while being smuggled into Jordan from the occupied territories and called for restoring confidence in the Jordanian currency.

"It is our duty to warn our brothers about the need to preserve their savings by maintaining confidence in their national currency," Nabulsi said.

"These authorities, later imposed restrictions on the transfer of the Jordanian currency to the

East-West summit in the air

PARIS (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze said Saturday a superpower summit could take place "rather soon" if talks in September go well, but his U.S. counterpart James Baker refused to name a date.

Speaking to reporters after more than three hours of talks in Paris, the two sides said they had agreed to hold a full scale ministerial meeting Sept. 19 and 20, possibly in the northwestern U.S. state of Wyoming.

"If we prepare well and successfully then of course the summit will take place rather soon," Shevardnadze said. He added that the Friday meeting, in the residence of the Soviet ambassador, had been "businesslike and constructive."

Baker said the two sides had decided to hold "our next full ministerial meeting in the U.S. on Sept. 19 and 20."

The full-scale ministerial meeting, with teams of advisers on both sides, would discuss what has now become a routine agenda for the two powers, on arms control, human rights, regional issues and the environment.

"We are exploring the possibility of holding our ministerial in the state of Wyoming," Baker added. U.S. sources said the idea was to get away from Washington and Moscow and see each other's country.

Asked about the prospects of a summit this year, Baker reflected Washington's caution about giving in to Soviet pressure for an early date without the promise of substantive agreement.

"We will probably ask a European country to work on them," Baker said at Tripoli airport.

Maghrebi's commission and the KAL team, led by company chairman Cho Choong-Hoon, listed Saturday to the tape of exchanges between the pilot and the control tower but apparently came to no conclusions.

The Libyan official confirmed the pilot's last remark was "I am going to land" at about 7:13 a.m. (0513 GMT). The recording was clear and there was no distortion in the communications system, he added.

The pilot, who has not been named, was injured in the crash but is out of danger, hospital sources said.

The embassy spokesman said that one person was still in critical condition and some 40 to 50 were still in hospital. The others have moved out to hotels or to company camps, he said.

The passengers, all but 10 of them South Koreans, were mostly young men working on construction projects in Libya.

It was the second DC-10 disaster in nine days — 111 people were killed July 19 when one of the planes crashed at Sioux City in the United States.

Libyan Medical teams saved the lives of many injured survivors.

Israel under fire for kidnapping

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israel came under heavy international criticism Saturday over its abduction of a 22-year-old Lebanese Shi'ite cleric



A Greek-Cypriot woman stages a sit-in at the headquarters of the U.N. peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

Turkish-Cypriots free protesters

NICOSIA (AP) — Turkish Cypriot authorities have freed eight Greek Cypriot men detained for nine days after their arrest during a women's protest in the United Nations-policed buffer zone splitting this island.

Two Greek Orthodox clergymen, Bishop Chrysostomos of Larnaca and Father Giorgios Papachrysostomou, are still jailed in the northern sector.

The men, among them two reporters and a doctor, were arrested July 19 together with 98 women protesters when Turkish Cypriot riot police and soldiers burst into a church on the green line dividing Nicosia.

The women, who staged the protest to mark the 15th

anniversary of the Turkish intervention in 1974, already have been released.

The men were taken from a jail in the north and driven to Astromeritis village 20 kilometers west of Nicosia, where they were handed over to U.N. soldiers.

Parliament Speaker Vassos Lyssardis, standing in for President George Vassiliou who was on a visit to Greece, welcomed them on behalf of the government.

The detentions triggered a political crisis that aggravated sectarian tensions and has delayed a round of reunification talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders.

Vassiliou said he was willing to go to Wednesday's meeting, but it was called off when Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash decided not to attend the closed-door session at the home of U.N. special representative Oscar Camilon.

The negotiations on a U.N. blueprint for reunifying the island as a bi-zonal federation are expected to resume next week, but no date has been set.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar earlier this week called for the immediate release of all detainees. He criticised the violation of the buffer zone, both by the demonstrators and the Turkish Cypriot riot police.

Israel under fire over kidnap

(Continued from page 1)

unless he was freed.

"Israel will bear the dire consequences of his abduction," said Sheikh Abu Hassan Mousavi.

Egypt denounced the abduction as a terrorist act and said it could lead to more violence in the Middle East.

"What Israel has done is an act of terrorism that should be denounced by the international community," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali told reporters.

"There is no point condemning terrorism by groups and organisations at a time when Israel as a state and a member of the international community practises the most horrific forms of terrorism contradicting all international laws," he said.

"Such actions do not help the cause of peace. Rather, they open the way for extremism and violence that will burn all."

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar condemned the kidnapping and asked that the kidnap victims be returned to Lebanon.

The secretary general deplored this action which constitutes a violation of Lebanese sovereignty and can only increase tension in an already explosive area," his spokesman said in a statement.

"He asks for the freeing of the three kidnapped Lebanese and their return, safe and sound, to Lebanon," he added.

Perez de Cuellar's statement followed condemnation of the raid by Iran and Britain. U.S. President George Bush has made no direct comment on the command raid, but told reporters: "I don't think kidnapping and violence help the cause of peace."

Tehran Radio quoted Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi as saying the kidnap "will definitely heighten the just struggle of

Lebanese Muslims against Israel and their Falangist allies."

"If this act had been committed by an oppressed nation, Western governments and the United Nations would have been up in arms."

"(They would have) issued several statements by now and gone as far as urging economic sanctions and military aggression," Mousavi said. "But now everyone is gripped with a deadly silence."

Britain's Foreign Office deplored the kidnapping of Obeid and called for his release.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, issued a statement condemning the Israeli action.

"Kidnapping is an abominable crime whoever commits it, and when done by a state it is especially abominable. The man should be released immediately," the archbishop said.

"From the earliest oil field explorations to joint projects aboard the space shuttle Discovery, Saudi Arabia and Americans have faced many challenges together, not the least of which is

to find a way to end the conflict in Lebanon."

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Jabir stresses importance of environmental considerations in planning for development

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday chaired the first meeting of the working groups in charge of drawing up the national environmental strategy at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The launching of this project follows six months of extensive research and development of a national plan for the protection of the environment in Jordan, in accordance with the September 1988 agreement between the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

Addressing the meeting, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jabir said that Jordan has been one of the first pioneers seeking to draw up a special strategy for environment in the Middle East, in implementation of the IUCN resolution, which called for introducing regional strategies for the protection of environment worldwide.

Jabir stressed the need for taking the environmental element into consideration when planning for economic development, and called for achieving sustainable development.

The minister emphasised the need for discovering natural resources and traditional and non-traditional energy sources as well as food sources, saying that such discovery contributes to solving environmental problems.

Jabir also called for drawing up special criteria ensuring a solution to the problem of environmental pollution and the pollution growth.

Jabir said that His Majesty King Hussein last March signed the Hague Declaration, which



Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday chairs the first meeting of the working groups in charge of drawing up the national environment strategy (Petra photo)

entrusted the United Nations with following up on the measures capable of protecting the world from the dangers of pollution and the ozone layer erosion.

The minister pointed out that the Royal letter of designation to the government of Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker has called for formulating and enacting the appropriate legislation to protect the local environment.

However, he noted, the preparation of a strategy for protecting the environment in Jordan is on top of the priorities of this country, "because of its relevance to the creation of a strong community, capable of facing the challenges and overcoming difficulties.

Outlining the meeting's objectives, Jabir said it "aims to

evaluate the environmental situation and define the weaknesses and the strengths, and propose practical alternatives to change the environmental policies, in an endeavour to achieve the social, economic and developmental objectives."

The minister said that environment has become one of the major world preoccupations, and referred in this regard to the international calls for a defensive operation that can ensure environmental balance and safeguard health.

Also addressing the meeting was the Environment Department Director Sufian Al Tal, who outlined the strategy's objectives and called for defining a practical plan to achieve development and ensure its sus-

tainability.

Tal said that the environment strategy should contain a comprehensive review of the environmental situation in Jordan.

He called for creating an institutional structure for the strategy's plan of action, including a steering committee and a general secretariat in addition to the working groups.

The national strategy's consultant, who is also the IUCN representative, praised the efforts made by the various Jordanian institutions to protect the environment.

He noted the union's cooperation with the various government institutions to create the national strategy for environment.

According to these minutes, Jordan and Syria agreed to increase the volume of trade between the two countries to \$200 million. The two countries also agreed to exchange goods worth \$65 million for each in 1989 and to establish trade centres authorised to sell goods worth \$10 million each.

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker chaired the Cabinet session.

The total number of students who secured the minimum grade of 65 per cent in the exams is 17,926.

Cabinet approves agreements with Syria

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Saturday approved the minutes of the meeting of the Higher Jordanian-Syrian Joint Committee held in Damascus July 9-10, and the minutes of the sub-committee that met also in Damascus July 4-5.

According to these minutes, Jordan and Syria agreed to increase the volume of trade between the two countries to \$200 million. The two countries also agreed to exchange goods worth \$65 million for each in 1989 and to establish trade centres authorised to sell goods worth \$10 million each.

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker chaired the Cabinet session.

Conference on literary criticism ends

IRBID (Petra) — A three-day conference on literary criticism, organised by Yarmouk University's Arabic Language Department, concluded Friday and adopted a number of recommendations designed to enrich literary criticism and ensuring the unity and conformity of Arabic texts.

The minister also told Saturday's press conference that a unified registration office for the four universities had been set up at the University of Jordan. Students need to fill only one application form, which can be obtained from the post offices at a cost of JD 15.

The forms are also available at Jordanian diplomatic missions abroad, the minister said.

Also attending the press conference was Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan, who explained the procedures.

He said that forms are to be mailed to the registration office,

between Aug. 15-15. In the form, the student has to fill 20 choices, in which he sites the name of the university and the specialisation he or she wished to pursue.

One final list of the names of students accepted in the universities will be issued and accepted students are not allowed to change the university or field of study, Hamdan said.

The minister also raised the issue of the possibility of more expansion in the acceptance of students in the universities, saying: "There is a need to concentrate more on the vocational studies, rather than the academic ones. If we are to increase the number of students accepted in the universities, this would inevitably lead to unemployment. By unemployment here, I mean a dangerous one, that of doctors and engineers, who can work only in their field of specialty."

The presidents of the four universities, who attended the press conference, also participated in arguing that it would not be possible to increase the working hours of the lecture rooms in the universities.

He said that the ministry had already received seven offers to create private universities. It has prepared precise and detailed regulations so as to secure the standard of private university education, since it is a new experience for Jordan.

"We cannot authorise a university, or a university college or a higher institution to begin teaching until they have satisfied the requirements under the law," the minister said.

According to Assad, it is expected that teaching in some of the private universities will start



Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad speaks to the press. Also present are the presidents of the four Jordanian universities (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Jordanian universities to accept 8,875 students

By Suhaib Obeidat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The four Jordanian universities will accept 8,875 students this year, representing 41 per cent of the total number of students who passed the General Secondary Certificate Examination, Tawjihi, with an average mark of 65 per cent and above.

According to Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad the four institutions — the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, Mu'ta University and the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) — will accept 7,290 students who secured 65 per cent and above in Tawjihi exams held within the Kingdom and 1,585 who sat for the exams held under Jordanian government supervision outside the Kingdom. This includes children of expatriates, students from the West Bank, students from Arab countries and non-Arab students.

The total number of students who secured the minimum grade of 65 per cent in the exams is 17,926.

Addressing a press conference Saturday, Assad said the University of Jordan would accept 4,000 students, Yarmouk University will admit 3,000, JUST will accept 656, and Mu'ta will accept 600 in the civil studies section and 320 students in the military section.

He added that the remaining 9,051 students, along with all the students who passed with an average mark of 55 per cent and above, will be accepted in the community colleges and the intermediate technical institutions.

According to the minister, the percentage of expatriate students accepted in Jordanian universities has increased from 5 per cent to 7 per cent of their total capacity. He also noted that these students will pay their tuition fees in foreign currency (as it was agreed upon during the expatriates conference, held recently in Amman). Students from the West Bank will continue paying in dinar.

"The tuition fees neither be increased nor decreased," he stressed.

Expansion of the student enrolment in universities also includes the transformation of the Amman Polytechnic College into a university college for applied engineering. It will graduate 300 students in applied engineering in the next scholastic year. At the same time, it will continue using the two-year programme to graduate intermediate-level technicians.

The Hajawi Technical College in Yarmouk University will be converted as a university college with a four-year graduate programme that will accommodate 180 students, in addition to diploma courses for another 400 students.

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Majali approves new organisational structure of Jordan News Agency

AMMAN (Petra) — Information and Culture Minister Nasouh Al Majali has approved the administrative regulations and new organisational structure of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, which has been drawn up in cooperation with experts from the Civil Service Commission.

According to the new structure, which will be implemented as of August, the agency will be divided into four departments: reporters, editors, technical affairs and administrative and financial affairs.

The reporters department includes reporters, correspondents, information, photography, film-development and archives,

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

TAWIJI TRANSCRIPTS: The Ministry of Education Saturday began distributing transcripts to students who passed the Tawjihi examination at their corresponding schools. The issuance of Tawjihi certificates will be completed this week. (Petra)

MOROCCAN TEAM LEAVES: A two-man Moroccan delegation Saturday left Amman at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan, during which they discussed with Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and other Jordanian officials scopes of cooperation in the field of municipal affairs. The delegation, grouping the Mayor of the Moroccan city of Meknes, Al Mukhtar Al Madmudi, and the first secretary of the city of Rabat, Boushra'ah Al Idrisi, held talks with Rawabdeh Thursday on scopes of existing cooperation between their respective towns and the Amman Municipality, and means of enhancing such cooperation. The two guests watched a film on Amman and were briefed on the services offered by the municipality.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL IN IRBID: Irbid Municipality has decided to organise a children's festival in Irbid as part of the city's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's coronation anniversary which falls on Aug. 11. The decision was taken at a meeting by the Irbid Municipal Council chaired by Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tobeishat who said that the festival will include a handicraft exhibition, a painting exhibition by children, a variety show and sports events. (Petra)

LEGAL CENTRES TO OPEN: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will open three centres in Jabal Amman, Jabal Hussein, and Abdali for the certification of all official documents, certificates, invoices and university degrees, as well as to provide the power of attorney. The three centres, which will be based in Shukri Shashash School in Jabal Amman, Ibn Tufail School in Abdali, and Ibn Al Amid Girls School in Jabal Hussein, will begin operations Monday. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

★ A plastic arts exhibition by the Student Affairs Department's Painting Club of the Yarmouk University at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

★ An exhibition of photographs depicting various aspects of life in the Jordanian batinat at the Yarmouk University.

THEATRE

★ An Arabic play entitled "Thamani Thil" (Price of a Shadow) at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

FILM

★ A feature film entitled "E.T. — The Extra Terrestrial" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.



Yarmouk University receives new books

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan Saturday received a donation of books from Saladin University in Iraq. The books were presented by Saladin University Library Director Firdaus Ahmad, who is currently in Jordan to take part in the joint book exhibition held by both universities at Yarmouk University. Ahmad noted the hospitality and warm welcome he received at Yarmouk University and praised the existing cultural cooperation between the two universities. Hamdan thanked Saladin University for this generous contribution and lauded the close cooperation between the two universities. Hamdan also praised the academic and scientific achievements made by the teaching staff at Saladin University.

Arabic 150

Crown Prince praises sportsmen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday voiced satisfaction at the good results achieved by the Jordanian national Tae Kwon Do and karate teams, during the Third World championship which was held last week in West Germany.

Prince Hassan was speaking during a breakfast he hosted at Al Hussein Youth City in appreciation of members of the national teams, who won the third place in both games.

Three of the national Taekwondo team members won two silver medals and one bronze medal, while the karate team won one golden medal, two silver medals and six bronze medals. The team ranked third among the best eight teams in the world which took part in the championship.



Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad speaks to the press. Also present are the presidents of the four Jordanian universities (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Jordanian universities to accept 8,875 students

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Khleifat opens gathering

AMMAN (Petra) — Youth Minister Awad Khleifat Saturday stood in for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in opening the third national youth gathering for male Jordanians working or studying abroad, which was held at Ajloun permanent youth camp.

Addressing the 100 participants, Khleifat outlined the importance of such gatherings saying that it is one of the ministry's activities, that has been inspired by the directives of His Majesty King Hussein, who "taught us how to promote strong dialogue, which is based on the respect for the opinion and counter-opinion and acceptance of the view points of others and appreciating their views."

Khleifat said that the gathering is aimed at strengthening the relation between the youth and their country.

He pointed out that the Jordanian youths "are our ambassadors abroad and

Jordan Times

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Urgent action for Lebanon

IF THE kings of Saudi Arabia and Morocco and the president of Algeria, acting with a strong mandate from the Arab World, have not succeeded thus far in spite of their relentless efforts to begin the process of healing in Lebanon, then it is time, as suggested by the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, to convene an international conference on Lebanon. The ongoing inferno that is sweeping through Lebanon is a sad testimony that all Arab efforts, so far, have failed to put an end to the bleeding and destruction in that country.

There was considerable hope when the Casablanca Arab summit decided to call on Their Majesties King Hassan and King Fahd and President Benjedid to act on behalf of the Arab heads of state in an attempt to reverse the tide of violence in Lebanon. The three Arab leaders performed their collective noble mission with maximum diligence and sincerity and in the process did not leave one stone unturned. Yet their dedicated and relentless efforts to succeed were met with formidable obstacles hardened by 15 years of war and destruction. Now it seems that the Arab efforts which rightfully gained world-wide support have reached a dead end. Accordingly there are no other alternatives available except to take up the proposal of the Soviet foreign minister and hold an effective international conference under the auspices of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Should this wise proposal materialise, the first priority must be accorded to stopping the carnage and destruction. This is easier said than done as the principal actors in the Lebanese scene are not about to heed the calls for a ceasefire after 15 years of bloodshed. Accordingly, the U.N. Security Council must be prepared to exercise its duties to preserve peace by means that go beyond issuing calls for a ceasefire. If necessary the U.N. system should act more forcefully than ever to address the issue of death and destruction in Lebanon, an issue that now transcends and preempts all other considerations and objectives. There is no doubt that the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council can extinguish the raging fire in Lebanon if they put their minds and muscles to it. Equally, there is no doubt that this U.N. peace and security organ has the means to execute such a function provided the permanent members decide to manifest and exercise the required political will to do so. Otherwise the inferno in Lebanon would not be extinguished except when all Lebanese get literally consumed and their country utterly destroyed. Surely the international community does not want to continue watching the apocalypse in Lebanon as some sort of entertainment on TV screens.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

IN its Saturday editorial Al Ra'i Arabic daily commented on statements by the Central Bank governor about the Jordanian currency in which he said that all endeavours are now focused on re-establishing currency stability and regaining confidence in the dinar. The paper said that the Central Bank had to take certain limited measures in order to achieve that goal, and help the country maintain its development process. The paper also referred to the hostile campaigns being launched on Jordan and the pressures being directed against the Kingdom to force it to succumb to Israel's terms and blackmail. It said that all attempts to lure Jordan away from its pan-Arab national line have now failed and that the Kingdom has succeeded in maintaining tenacity and perseverance in the face of all hardships. Jordan will not kneel to pressure and hostile forces and will pursue its national policy and safeguard its dignity, the paper added. It said that the Central Bank's policies with regard to the monetary and financial situation are bound to boost the country's steadfastness and help it to pursue the process of construction and development.

Al Dustour daily commenting on the same issue saying that Jordan is capable of foiling Israel's conspiracy aimed at shaking the Jordanian people's confidence in their currency. The Central Bank governor has stated that the Kingdom is capable of re-establishing confidence in its currency and is bound to bolster its economic stance despite the hostile attempts to undermine this process, said the paper. It noted that Israel's propaganda campaigns are continuing and more hostile actions are expected, but the Kingdom will maintain its steadfastness as the Central Bank governor had said. This malicious campaign directed on Jordan and this hostile stand on the part of Israel are not a novelty and are clearly designed to force Jordan to abandon its present national stand, the paper added. It said that the Kingdom will never kneel to pressure and will continue to lend support for the Palestinian people in their uprising to regain their freedom.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented on the situation in Iran which is involved in electing a new president. It said with the election of a president, the country will be entering a new phase during which the whole world in general and the Arab Nation in particular look with hope towards a new prospect for peace in the Gulf. The paper said that the elections are taking place on the first anniversary of the ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, and it is hoped that the anniversary would mark the beginning of a new chapter in the relations between the Arabs and Iran characterised with stability, security and progress. The paper noted that Iraq is now planning to intensify its moves to urge Tehran to opt for a permanent peace and to make the peace negotiations more fruitful; and the Gulf Cooperation Council states are bound to back Baghdad's new efforts world-wide. Therefore, it is hoped that Iran will respond favourably to the new Iraqi bids for a permanent peace which is aimed to benefit all peoples in the Islamic world.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Rationalisation of consumption

THE CALL for rationalisation of consumption was first made at an official level in 1980 by the late Prime Minister Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf. At that time the call was seen as an odd move. The futuristic politician was urging his people, in vain, to curb consumption when Jordan was receiving huge amounts of Arab aid and expatriates' remittances in foreign exchange. But the country and people were tempted to indulge in new types of consumption rather than control the level of consumption.

Prime Minister Sharaf did not embrace the call for rationalisation under the pressure of difficult circumstances. He was motivated by his own futuristic vision without being overwhelmed by the moment of prosperity, which he apparently knew was not sustainable.

For 15 years, Jordan was living way beyond its means. The total public and private consumption exceeded total gross domestic product. This showed that the government and the people were not only consuming all the current income, but also borrowing heavily to consume future income and pile up foreign debts at the expense of the next generation.

It was, therefore, hardly surprising when the crisis finally arrived. The real surprise was that we were able to continue

floating for so long. Successive governments were extremely successful in preventing the rationalisation of consumption and the adaptation of prudent economic behaviour, and in deferring the crisis until it grew out of proportions.

Rationalisation of consumption does not happen by preaching. Even the best public relations experts cannot dissuade a consumer who has the purchasing power from buying and consuming a desired commodity available in the market at a subsidised price through an overvalued dinar. We could not reasonably hope to rationalise the consumption of fuel for instance, when the government was contributing 25 per cent of its cost. Rationalisation of electricity and water simply did not make sense when the government decided in 1988 to reduce the tariff by 20 per cent. Subsidies and reduction of prices are effective incentives to increase consumption not to rationalise it.

We placed unfounded hopes on voluntary rationalisation, and subsequently failed to produce results in both private and public sectors. We have now reached a stage of compulsory rationalisation through the sharp drop in our real purchasing power, or the rise of prices of some imported commodities and the complete

absence of others. This of course is not the best manner to rationalise, but there is no alternative for we have failed to do it on a voluntary basis.

The national accounts indicate that the total expenditure of both the public and the private sectors on both consumption and investments exceeded our gross domestic product by approximately 35 per cent in 1987. This is the highest percentage in the world and means that we were living at a level 35 per cent higher than our own means. The return to our normal size dictated the reduction of the aggregate expenditure or aggregate demand by 26 per cent plus any negative growth in the economy.

Indications show that we have travelled a long way so far towards the return to rationalisation. The current transitional period is financially very difficult and socially very painful, but is possible. As a living example we can point out the fact that our people under Israeli occupation, in the West Bank and Gaza, were able to reduce their standard of living by 40 per cent in one year (1988), and to slash their imports by 50 per cent. They have simply made up their minds to meet the challenge and win. And we can too.

Israel can rely on U.S. support

By Burton S. Levinson

IT IS important that all those who care deeply about Israel and the American-Israeli relationship take a hard look at where that relationship is going. In the process, it is vital to examine both the potential strong and weak points in the years ahead.

Unfortunately, Michael Lerner, writing in *The Post* on July 9 (Jordan Times, July 13), presents a doomsday scenario that has little resemblance to reality and which sheds more heat than light. Exaggeration and distortion characterise Mr. Lerner's presentation.

He says that U.S. policymakers and the public are already distancing themselves from Israel. There is no significant evidence to support this claim, though there is no reason to be complacent about U.S. support. Let us remember that the Reagan-Shultz years were not typical of American Middle East policy. In the face of those in Washington who have always warned of the dangers to U.S. interests in the Arab World if America moved too close to Israel, Reagan and Shultz openly embraced Israel as a strategic ally. If there has been some cooling off by the Bush-Baker team, that may reflect a return to the usual pattern rather than any inherent decline in Israel's determination to defend itself.

Similarly, with regard to the American public, there is little to suggest significant change. Lerner dismisses the baseline question that pollsters have asked over the years — with whom do you sympathise, lie, Israel or Arabs? — and focusses on other specific questions. In fact, there have always been specific questions. And there have always been specific issues which show a variety of American public attitudes toward the Middle East.

In spite of such differences, however, the critical response has been that concerning the question of sympathy, which has remained remarkably consistent for more than a decade: Americans favour Israel over the Arabs by a 4:1 ratio. The importance lies in the face fact that most Americans don't pay a great deal of attention to the specifics of the conflict and it is the broad image of the public which determines how officials weigh the public's role. The continuing overwhelming sympathy with Israel — despite highly nega-

tive television coverage during the war in Lebanon and the intifada — is a backdrop to administration and congressional support for Israel, as well as for the ability of Israel's friends in the U.S. to have influence on policymaking.

Lerner speaks as well as of the power of human rights concerns in the U.S. He is correct in doing so, but the one example he presents to make his point is a strange one. He cites U.S. disengagement from Nicaragua and suggests that a similar development could take place with regard to Israel. While it is legitimate to raise questions about the impact of human rights issues, as for example in the State Department and Amnesty International reports, the Nicaraguan situation differs in two crucial respects.

First, the American people never really perceived the contras as being true democrats, whether because of their connections to Somoza or because of the way they conducted their struggle. Israel, on the other hand, is a great democracy and has always been seen as such by Americans. Secondly, the greater fear of Americans regarding Nicaragua was that we would get embroiled in a military conflict the way we did in Vietnam. The Israel issue has been unique in that the fear that American boys might die has never come up because of Israel's determination to defend itself.

Thus, the Nicaragua analogy carries little weight. Lerner goes on to say that Israelis don't appreciate the force of human rights themes in American society and therefore underestimate the impact of current developments on the American psyche and political environment. This may be true about some Israelis; many others are aware but are distressed by the superficiality of some United States criticism. They wonder what the United States would do if faced with an intifada, if faced with violence on the part of a foe who has long declared his unwillingness to recognise your right to exist, who refuses to negotiate peace, who has supported wars and terrorism.

Thus there may be a problem, but the answer may lie in greater efforts to expose the American public to difficult dilemmas facing Israel in a highly-charged, undemocratic Middle East. Many Americans do understand. Lerner continues his scenario

of doom by suggesting that with the cold war possibly winding down, Israel may lose a strong element underlying historic American support. This assessment should not be dismissed and merits further analysis. Lerner, however, goes on to argue that as a result, American corporations will carry greater weight, absent cold war strategic factors, in their demands for better ties with the Arab World, which will come at Israel's expense.

Maybe yes, maybe no. Here, as in other places, Lerner simply chooses the negative possibility.

There are many elements which enter the picture which make it hard to predict. What will the oil situation be in the '90s? What kind of growth will Israel undergo and in what areas of technology? Might there still be important U.S.-Israel strategic interests, such as to counter radical Islamic fundamentalism, even if the cold war winds down?

Why don't Israelis understand what Lerner understands? Because, he says, they are misled. By American politicians who pander to American Jews; by

Israeli political leaders who tell them all is well; and above all, by Lerner's *bête noire*, American Jewish leaders. The conspiratorial view of the American-American Jewish community-Israeli triangular relationship is common to those on the extremes; one hears similar critiques from the marginal right. In fact, American politicians are much more representative, and Israeli leaders much more sceptical than Lerner.

The weakness of Lerner's presentation is highlighted when he writes: "Why don't Israelis

understand these dangers — and immediately insist that their government work out a solution?" Is this the Arab-Israeli conflict he is describing? What of the war against Israel-terror, boycott, missiles, rejection? Where else is these peace in the Middle East? If only matters were so simple.

Clearly, Lerner is more interested in criticising Israel than in dealing with complicated issues. There are potentially real problems ahead in U.S.-Israel relations, but one gets little insight in that regard from Michael Lerner — The Jerusalem Post.

Coalition government in Japan?

By Tetsuo Jimbo
The Associated Press

TOKYO — The political opposition could be within months of taking over the government of Japan. But opposition unity may yet founder over foreign policy.

The major problem is that small parties in the coalition doubt the ability of the Japan Socialist Party, the biggest opposition group, to make foreign policy in a realistic way — particularly in the area of U.S.-Japanese security relations.

The Socialists want to end the two countries' defense treaty, though their leader says such a move could be made gradually. There also are divisions among opposition parties over the country's policy towards Korea and Japan's armed forces.

Socialist officials, playing down the differences, assert that a plan to form an opposition coalition is near completion. If such a coalition wins the next elections, it could create the first government in decades not controlled by the conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

"We already have a blueprint for a coalition government," said Shigeru Ito, a senior Socialist official. "We only need to iron out small details."

Smaller opposition parties, however, say the chances for such a coalition government are uncertain unless the Socialists revise some of their radical policies.

"It is really up to the Socialist

Party whether our coalition talks will really bear fruit," said Takashi Yonezawa, secretary general of the Democratic Socialist Party.

Until the Liberal Democrats' big loss in last Sunday's election for the upper house of parliament, the opposition's ambition for power was a dream. But now the Liberal Democrats are on the ropes, their public support severely eroded by a series of money and sex scandals and an unpopular new tax.

The party remains in control of the government because it remains a majority in the more powerful house of representatives. By law, lower-house elections are required only by July 1990, but analysts say the opposition could force elections within a few months by using their newly won upper house majority to block legislation.

A Socialist-led coalition government would be the first such administration since a brief period in the late 1940s.

But the Liberal Democrats and some other analysts believe such a coalition still remains unrealistic because of policy differences among the four non-Communist parties.

The Socialists ultimately want to make Japan into an unarmed and neutral country. They traditionally have called for scrapping Japan's armed forces, and for ending the U.S.-Japan security

treaty that keeps 64,000 U.S. troops here and makes Japan a keystone of U.S. defense strategy.

The three centrist opposition parties, the Democratic Socialist Party, the Komeito, or Clean Government Party, and the United Social Democratic Party, say the Socialists' stance is unrealistic. They call for controlled defense expenditures.

The Socialists also do not fully recognise South Korea, and maintain close relations with the North Korean Communist government. All centrist parties support having relations with the capitalist government in Seoul.

"If Socialists are really serious about taking over the government, they have to drop their outdated stances on defense and foreign policies," said Satsuki Eda, a representative of the United Social Democratic Party.

He said the Socialists' election gains made them "more confident about themselves" and reluctant to compromise. The Socialists gained 24 seats in the upper house, while the centrist parties lost strength, giving them little leverage.

Yonezawa said the three centrist parties already have ironed out their own policy differences and are "only waiting for good news from the Socialist Party."

Takashi Inoguchi, professor of political science at Tokyo University, said Japan's opposition parties, "out of power over two decades, have difficulty in making imaginative solutions to policy problems."

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Moroccan fashion designer takes Paris by storm

By Philippa Neave

PARIS — Ten years ago, when Faysal Amor arrived in Paris from his native Morocco, he knew no one, and no one knew him. But he was young — just thirty years old — and determined to have a go at making his mark in the highly competitive world of fashion.

For Amor, the daunting task of starting from scratch in a strange city was made easier by a lifetime's experience spent travelling the globe. From the earliest age, he lived a cosmopolitan lifestyle. Born in Tangiers to a Moroccan father and a Russian mother he went on to spend several years in London and travelled extensively worldwide. As it turned out, moving to Paris proved to be the key to his success. Against all odds, Amor found fame and fortune in the French capital.

Today, in his comfortable office, Amor looks back on the whirl of events which culminated in the setting up of his own mini fashion empire — now generally acknowledged to be one of the most dynamic and innovative design houses in Paris.

"I used to paint and dabble in artistic creation, but I actually studied economic science," he said. "Very laborious it was too. Then, one day I realised that none of what I was studying was terribly important to me. I felt like doing something much more creative, and I started making fabrics."

Amor's childhood in Morocco

was to be an inspiration for his

designs. "I started playing around with materials and dyes, mixing colours and styles, but all the fabrics that came out were really inspired by Moroccan fabrics," he said.

It was a short step from designing fabrics to making clothes, and Amor was soon to discover that his work was widely appreciated.

"That is when I realised that I had found my medium of expression," he recalled. It was also the moment that Amor chose to take the plunge and try his hand in Paris.

Luck was on his side. "I met someone from a large clothing company who had faith in me, and immediately put me in charge of creating a whole collection," he said. "When it came out it was a great success, and from then on there was no looking back. Up until the time I set up my own company in 1986 I was designing for other people. At one time I was working on five different collections. It was crazy."

It was now that the big adventure started. Amor plowed all his savings into his business. The gamble paid off. In just four years, this softly-spoken man has built a small company into a major concern. Today Amor produces three lines of clothing, shoes and accessories, has a factory with 300 workers in Morocco, another with a workforce of 150 in France, and a staff of 30 in the vast Paris warehouse he has converted into his offices and showroom.

Amor's three lines cover every angle of the fashion spectrum,

but in all of them his style is unmistakable — avant-garde, daring and imaginative.

His "Faysal Amor" label is at the top of the range, the most refined and expensive of his creations.

"This line is my best medium of expression. It is the sharpest. I create all the fabrics myself, and I'm constantly looking for innovations," said the designer. Sold in more than fifty shops all over Europe, as well as in the U.S. and Japan, the Amor collection is now held to be a serious competitor to the lines of other first division avant-garde designers such as France's Jean-Paul Gaultier and Japan's Comme des Garcons.

But perhaps the best known — and the boldest — of all Amor's work is sold under the label

"Plein Sud", a range that falls into the medium price category.

This Fall's extensive collection of 150 designs is a festival of fun — chic and daring, covering a variety of themes. The "Chinese" designs are all silk fabrics in deep colours, with delicate fringes, rich velvets and Mao-style jackets and pants suits.

The "Back to the Seventies" theme revives bell-bottom pants, thigh-high boots worn with hot pants, and shirts with billowing sleeves. More elegant the "Directoire" range, for which Amor has gone back to the Napoleonic high-waisted cuts for dresses, short jackets and very high-collared shirts. Completing the collection are the "Bad Boy" designs — with lots of leather — and the "Animal" theme — zebra and leopard prints of fake fur.

The fabrics are astonishingly innovative. What looks like suede or wet leather is in fact a stretchy synthetic. "Plein Sud" clothes are sold in 600 shops all over the world, from Europe to Japan, and from Brazil to the Arab Gulf countries.

Amor's third line, less expensive than the other two, is aimed at the 16 to 25 year-old age range. Called "Sud Express", this collection is always provocative, and sometimes bordering on the eccentric. There is nothing stuffy about this range — Amor freely mixes denim with leather, wool with fur and cotton with synthetics.

"The aim is to break down the conventional ideas we have about clothing. These are what we call the basics in clothing — jeans, sports jackets and so on — but they have been transformed into being fun, young and original," he said.

"Sud Express" is also the only line where Amor does not work unaided. Unlike the other two labels, which are his own exclusive domain, the junior range also bears the stamp of Amor's assistant, Veronique Aubert.

Amor is one of very few designers who produce, manufacture and distribute their creations by themselves. "I believe we are going to see more and more designers doing this because a creator has to be in charge of the production and manufacture of his work," said the designer.

Amor insists that for him it is essential to follow his creations from the drawing board to the

clothes hanger.

Despite the speed with which he has carved himself a place in the Paris fashion world, Amor is neither smug nor self-satisfied. In the fast-paced and highly competitive fashion business complacency is a luxury that no good designer can afford, he claims. "Every six months, when you bring out a new collection, you are laying yourself on the line," he said. "You stick your neck out every time. Anything could happen. Each time it is a new challenge."

"Besides, I don't know the meaning of the word 'satisfied,'" he added. "As soon as you get close to achieving one goal, there is another in the distance to work for."

Amor is happiest when catering for the up-beat, unconventional and daring client, he says. His most inspired ideas come when he is alone. "I like to spend time by myself, walking around in a city where you often see very beautiful things next to very ugly ones," he said. "I also like to spend time looking at nature, in the mountains or the Sahara desert. Nature can help you understand how beautiful the world can be. In cities you neither have the time nor the opportunity to get that feeling."

The designer makes frequent trips back to his native Morocco, and still draws widely on the vast cultural wealth of his home country. He is the first to admit that his mixed origins have helped him to be open-minded, and to feel at home wherever he lives.



Clothes from Moroccan designer Faysal Amor's latest collection. His creations are now sold all over Europe, the U.S. and Japan. (WNL)

"But I don't really think about it," he added. "I am not more Western, or any more Oriental. I listen to all kinds of music. I did not, for example, start off with a specifically Oriental mentality with the idea of exporting it elsewhere. Everything one experiences in life is enriching" — World News Link

In just ten years Faysal Amor has risen to become one of the most exciting names in the French fashion world. (WNL)

Scientists seek cures from native medicine

By Chege Mbithuri

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Barnabas Kirui has been practicing medicine without a licence for half a century, dosing his patients with homemade concoctions of herbs, plants and minerals.

Some modern physicians dismiss him as an anachronistic quack. Others think he may be on to something.

Kirui, now in his 80s, is a Mganga, the Swahili word for a traditional doctor, and his office is his mud-walled home with a corrugated iron roof in the village of Karai near Nairobi.

There, on a recent Saturday, he saw 150 patients, some of whom had come from afar, for Kirui is one of only 10 Kenya's estimated 1,000 traditional healers known as "wise men."

The appellation has been bestowed on Kirui and his nine colleagues by scientists at the Kenya Medical Research Institute in Nairobi who are studying folk medicines. They consider the 10 to be the best of their lot.

The once strong physique that carried Kirui to India and Burma as a private in the colonial British army is lean and slightly bent now, the face and hands wrinkled. But the dark brown eyes remain steady, the voice soft, firm and clear.

Eyes fixed on his patients, Kirui limits his examination to a single question: "Where's the pain?" He may jab the offending body part with a bony finger.

Then he turns to his "pharma-

cist," his apprentice of 20 years, and prescribes one of dozens of formulas he has perfected in his years of combing forests, deserts, mountains and savannahs for ingredients.

"He has learned it all from me," Kirui says of his apprentice, "just like I learned it from the Maasai." The Maasai are a nomadic Kenyan tribe with wide-ranging access to a variety of plants, herbs and minerals.

Some patients get a bottled liquid, others capsules made by scientists from Kirui's formulas. The standard fee is 10 shillings (50 cents).

"Why should I charge more," Kirui muses. "There is more medicine in the forests."

Kirui is one of 100 traditional healers who have contributed 1,300 different medicinal compounds to the Nairobi Research Institute over the past eight years for a study of their effectiveness.

"We are trying to get as much as possible from them," says Dr. Kofi Tsekpo, head of the institute's department of traditional medicines and drug research.

"We believe they have knowledge on drugs we don't know of."

Kirui and compatriots are not to be confused with巫doctors, who still abound in Kenya and the rest of Africa. The traditional healers do not resort to chants, drums, magic wands and amulets or appeals to gods, spirits or ancestors.

Nevertheless, many modern doctors do associate Kirui and his apprentices with巫doctors, who still abound in Kenya and the rest of Africa. The traditional healers do not resort to chants, drums, magic wands and amulets or appeals to gods, spirits or ancestors.

Then he turns to his "pharma-

cist," his apprentice of 20 years, and prescribes one of dozens of formulas he has perfected in his years of combing forests, deserts, mountains and savannahs for ingredients.

"Some of us do not want to associate with such people," says Dr. Joseph A. Aluoch, chairman of the Kenya Medicinal Association.

But Tsekpo and other scientists at the institute, mindful that dozens of modern drugs ranging from aspirin to penicillin were discovered in natural organic materials, take a different view.

Tsekpo says a number of medicines "with a reasonable percentage of effectiveness" have been refined from the compounds of traditional healers and that he and his colleagues hope to find even more.

Citing a pledge of confidentiality between the institute and the native healers, Tsekpo declined to cite the exact number of compounds found effective, but said they are used to treat asthma, allergies, diabetes, hypertension, epilepsy, malaria, skin diseases and migraine.

The pledge of confidentiality arises from a fear by the traditionalists that their compounds could be appropriated by major pharmaceutical companies. Results of all research on native cures at the institute is held in secret.

Tsekpo says the Kenyan government has yet to decide on how to commercialise compounds found effective. "What we're doing now is putting modern technology into their product," he adds.



Many people are looking for cures in modern medicine

End of Duvalier followed by publishing renaissance

By Michael Norton

The Associated Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE — A new freedom to publish has begun to flourish in Haiti in the three years since the overthrow of the Duvalier family regime.

During a period rocked by brutal army repression, anti-government demonstrations, massacres and three coups, the impoverished, highly illiterate nation of 6 million people has been pouring out new books at what is said to be the highest rate in the Caribbean.

"There has been an intellectual renaissance" since the overthrow of Jean-Claude Duvalier in 1986, said Laennec Hurbon, a sociologist and one of Haiti's leading writers.

Haitian authors introduce their new works every week at cultural centres such as the national library, the French institute, the La Plaide library and the Bate Fon restaurant.

About 500 Haitian books are currently available, including more than 200 published so far this year.

During the 29 years of Duvalier rule, freedom of speech and publishing were stifled. Magazines and newspapers couldn't print stories on local politics. State censors regularly cut out articles considered subversive from French and American weekly magazines before they were displayed on newsstands.

When Francois "Papa Doc"

Duvalier was in power from 1957 until his death in 1971, entire rooms of the main post office downtown were stacked to the ceiling with confiscated books mailed to Haiti.

Since Duvalier was overthrown, Henri Deschamps, Haiti's major publisher, has issued 150 new books, including a series of Haitian literary and historical classics, novels, essays and textbooks.

The Deschamps catalogue includes 40 titles in Creole, a language derived from 18th century contact between French-speaking slaveholders and African slaves. It is spoken by all Haitians.

The Montreal-based, Haitian-run international centre of Haitian Documentation and Information has published 26 new titles in the past three years and plans to put out world classics, such as "Alice in Wonderland," in Creole.

But book sales are limited in a country of illiteracy and less than

\$300 annual per capita income. "Our market is small, and for many of our customers, the average of \$10 per book is high," said Monique Lafontant, co-owner of the bookstore La Plaide.

"We authors cannot make a decent living from our writings, in spite of our hard work," said historian Georges Corvington, who has never sold more than 2,000 copies of any one of the six volumes of his popular "Port-Au-Prince through the ages."

Hubon is the author of five books on Haiti and research director at the national centre for scientific research in Paris. His most recent title, "comprendre l'art" (Understanding Haiti) has sold 4,000 copies.

Other contemporary Haitian authors include novelist Roger Dorsainvil and historians Roger Gaillard and Jean Fouchard.

"I am publishing for the future, for 20 years from now. In the long run, the investment in human resources will pay off," Lafontant said.

"Last Christmas we made a cultural breakthrough; for the first time, our customers bought more Haitian titles than French and foreign titles combined," Deschamps said.

"Though most Haitians are unable to read their country's publications, the information is filtering down to the intellectually alert, but non-reading, masses by word of mouth and through the radio," Deschamps said.

High school and college students hungry for knowledge make up the bulk of readers who visit autograph promotional sales, where authors offer 50 per cent discounts.

"I am publishing for the future, for 20 years from now. In the long run, the investment in human resources will pay off," Lafontant said.

The area of Human Rights has grown.

Moreover, it is clear that the area of Human Rights has grown



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JOYCE

Price plan could push Poland into economic collapse, poverty

WARSAW (R) — A plan under which some food prices may triple next week could push Poland to the brink of economic collapse and plunge more than half its population below the poverty line, economists say.

The warn the so-called marketisation programme, which will expose Poland's shortage-hit food sector to market forces, could cause hyperinflation and lead to widespread strikes and riots.

"Poland's economy stands at the edge of catastrophe," read an appeal, published Friday, from top opposition economists to President Wojciech Jaruzelski and parliament.

The scheme marks a major shift away from fixed prices — a step towards a Western-style free market as Poland faces a dire economic crisis with inflation at more than 90 per cent, an enormous budget deficit and a \$39-billion foreign debt.

"The danger of an explosion of a huge wave of strikes is real," the appeal said, calling for an

economic rescue plan.

Architects of marketisation, due to take effect next Tuesday despite calls for a delay, say it should help fill shops and ease queues as food prices rise on the free market.

"Three market partners — producer, salesman and consumer — will decide prices, not the Finance Ministry," said Deputy Minister Wlodek Lewandowski.

Most of Poland's 38 million people will be compensated for the expected steep price hikes. Officials have not announced how compensation will be calculated but it will average 8,400 zloties (\$10) a head.

Economists from the Communist Party and the Solidarity opposition, while agreeing on the need for a market economy,

argue the scheme prepare by the government of outgoing Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski is bound to fail.

It does not tackle state monopolies and has not thought hard enough about a safety net for the poor, they say.

Janusz Basik, a top economist in the party central committee, said one in five Poles already lives at or below the minimum acceptable standard and the Rakowski plan could push the figure up to three in five.

While Lewandowski and Agriculture Minister Kazimierz Olejnik calculate previously subsidised prices for meat will rise to 80 per cent of the present free market rate, other experts put the figure well above this.

"The price shock will not be as great as some expect," said Olejnik, adding nine major cities would have protected supplies until the free market began to operate fully around October.

Only nine per cent of meat is sold now on the free market at

high prices. Poles with ration cards queue for hours, even overnight, to buy what meat there is in state shops.

"The things happening in meat shops simply defy human dignity," the government daily *Rzecznosc* said.

Basik said supplies were still not secured, meaning prices could rocket by up to 200 per cent although compensation had been calculated for a far smaller rise.

"The greatest disturbances will occur when the average Pole looks at the 8,400 zloties in his hand and compares this with the reality that it is two or three times less than the amount he needs," he told Reuters.

Farmers have been protesting to insist marketisation is introduced.

They prompted shortages by withholding produce during a month-long price freeze that ends Tuesday.

Basik said action could switch from the countryside to the towns once consumers see shops are not filling as hoped.

Jardaneh puts 17 ships on blacklist

AMMAN (J.T.) — Finance Minister Basel Jardaneh has named 17 ships of various nationalities as blacklisted for dealing with Israel and therefore any dealing with them is banned. However, he has taken a decision lifting the ban on two ships, a Japanese and a Cypriot one.

In a circular issued to the various ministries and government

departments, Jardaneh decided, in accordance with the authorities vested in him by the cabinet, to impose a ban on dealing with 17 ships belonging to Greek, Danish, Antiguan, Cypriot, British, Yugoslav, Albanian, Liberian and Panamanian companies.

Jardaneh also said that the ban on the British company Hydron Europe Ltd, in respect of the

following trade marks: HX, Hydro, Souisa, Hydron 223, Hydron, Minx, Tonic Z Plus, Zeta 6 will continue.

Furthermore the ban on dealing with the British company Plants At Work Ltd, which has changed its name to Rentokil Tropical Plants, is still valid, according to the decision.

It also said that dealing with

the Dutch company Alvarez Valls B.V. and its Spanish chapter Alvarez Valls S.A. and the two Spanish sub-chapters is still banned.

The ban imposed on the American company Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company is still valid, according to the finance minister.

Bush chides Congress over defence cuts

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush, saying U.S. lawmakers were endangering his ability to negotiate arms-control agreements, chided the House of Representatives for slashing his defence budget and said Congress had done a poor job so far this year.

"Yesterday was not the House's most memorable moment," Bush told reporters when asked about the legislature's decision to sharply reduce his funding requests for the Stealth bomber, the Star Wars anti-missile defence system, and the single-war-

head Midgetman missile.

"I do not want to negotiate with the Soviet Union without as many cards in my hand as possible. So there's an arms control dimension to what we're talking about too," he said.

Bush delivered his critique in a mild and unemotional tone and predicted that he would ultimately get most of his arms priorities approved by working hard in the Senate, which has yet to vote on the defence budget.

Bush, who has gone out of his way to take a conciliatory approach to Congress, insisted he

would not adopt a more confrontational approach.

During a 30-minute news conference at the White House, Bush said his options were limited because the opposition Democrats hold a majority in both the House and Senate.

"I'm not sure name-calling or questioning somebody's motives ... is the approach that's going to be successful," he said when asked if he planned stronger medicine with a Congress that has repeatedly defied his wishes.

In addition to Thursday's action on the defence budget, Con-

gress has rejected his nomination of John Tower to be Secretary of Defence, delayed approval of his proposal to shore up the financially troubled savings and loan industry and is dragging its feet on approving his choice to head the Justice Department's Civil Rights Office.

"I have to work with these people. I will work with these people — I've never been too hot at being a name-caller," he said. "But it's a question of style. I think — But I'll take a shot at them once in a while if they get too outrageous."

Profits plunge at Lloyds Bank

LONDON (R) — Britain's fourth biggest bank, Lloyds Bank Plc., has said increased provisions against Third World debt caused a huge slump in pre-tax profit in the first half of 1989.

After setting aside funds for potential losses on loans to developing countries, pretax profit in the half-year ended June 30 fell to \$9.3 million (\$154.38 million) from \$45.2 million (\$750.32 million) in the same period last year.

"The outlook for Third World debt has darkened," Chairman Sir Jeremy Morse said in a statement. "This is reflected in increased provisions."

The result was a net loss of \$88 million (\$146.08 million) in the first half of 1989 against last year's £287 million (\$476.42 million) net profit for the same period.

Charges for bad and doubtful debt increased to £604 million (\$1 billion) in the first half compared with £111 million (\$184.26 million) previously.

Specific charges for developing countries debt rose to £183 million (\$303.78 million) from £48 million (\$79.68 million) last year.

Unless there is a marked further deterioration in conditions at home or overseas, we expect to see good earnings in the second half of the year," Morse said.

Lloyds rebounded from the red in calendar 1988 with pre-tax profits of £952 million (\$1.58 billion) against a loss of £24.8 million (\$411.68 million) in 1987.

Spain's financial markets to undergo 'authentic revolution'

MADRID (AP) — Investors and market operators traded for the last time Friday under rules that are to be swept away over the weekend in Spain's so-called big bang market reform.

A law set to take effect Saturday will introduce the most sweeping changes in markets in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia since the founding of the first bourse in the Spanish capital in 1831.

Monday will be the first day of trading under the new system, which Spanish national radio termed "an authentic revolution in the Spanish financial system."

On Friday, civil servant stockbrokers enjoyed their last day of monopoly over trading rights. The new law forced them to establish or join new private brokerages or broker-dealer companies or abandon trading altogether and act as public notaries.

Market operators and regulators marked the final day under the old rules at a ceremony in the Madrid Stock Exchange building following the morning trading session.

Javier Ramos Gascon, head of the old Madrid Stock Exchange, symbolically turned over power to 36-year-old Pedro Guerrero, who was elected last week to preside over the new private exchange. It is now owned and managed by new member brokerages and dealer firms.

"The new interconnected market will be characterised by transparency, greater technical capacity and competition," National Securities Commission President

Luis Carlos Croissier said at the ceremony.

He acknowledged that "survival in the new tough market is going to be difficult," for some of the more than 50 new member brokerages or dealer-broker firms.

Many analysts have predicted that from 20 to 30 of the new firms won't be around within two years because of a greater competition spurred by the reform.

The government set up the securities commission nine months ago to implement the June 1988 market reform law.

The commission is the chief market's supervisory body and watchdog agency.

A key part of the reform law established the Computer Automated Trading System (CATS) last April. So far 23 shares accounting for 22 per cent of trading volume have gone onto the system.

Poll: W. German businessmen lose confidence in government

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has suffered a huge drop in confidence among West German business leaders this year, according to an opinion poll published Thursday.

Seventy-one per cent of senior managers said they did not think Kohl's centre-right coalition was strong enough, the Allensbach polling institute reported.

Its survey was carried out in

June. A similar poll in January showed 37 per cent of managers unhappy with the government.

However, two thirds of the 375 managing directors questioned thought West Germany's economy would continue to boom in the next six months.

Allensbach head Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann put the low government rating down to local election setbacks and policy backdowns this year.

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Kuwaiti oil firm sells subsidiary for \$100m

KUWAIT (AP) — The state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC) has sold of its subsidiaries, the C.F. Braun Engineering Co., to an American firm for \$100 million, a senior KPC official announced Thursday.

Farmers have been protesting to insist marketisation is introduced.

They prompted shortages by withholding produce during a month-long price freeze that ends Tuesday.

Basik said action could switch from the countryside to the towns once consumers see shops are not filling as hoped.

Sante Fe International, which is entirely owned by the KPC.

The Sante Fe group was purchased by Kuwait in 1981 for \$2.5 billion.

C.F. Braun has an international reputation as an engineering company. The firm modernised Kuwait's refineries as well as the KPC-owned Europort Refinery in the Netherlands.

The Dutch refinery, along with one in Denmark, were bought by KPC as part of Kuwait's policy of expanding its marketing operations internationally.

The two refineries have a combined capacity of 125,000 barrels a day.

KPC also owns 2,000 gas stations in northern Europe.

82 Karak farmers get JD 450,000 loans in 1989

KARAK (Petra) — The size of loans which the Agricultural Credit Corporation branch in Karak Governorate presented during the first half of 1989 stands at JD 450,000, the corporation's Karak branch director said Saturday.

He said that 82 farmers made use of these loans in the government's efforts to improve agricultural projects and purchase agricultural equipment.

The corporation is ready to grant further loans when needed to promote agriculture, he added.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Saturday, July 29, 1989	Central Bank official rates	Drechmark	303.2	303.3
Swiss franc	—	—	334.7	338.7	
French franc	—	—	90.1	91.8	
Japanese yen (per 100)	162.6	161.6	—	—	
Dutch guilder	270.5	272.5	—	—	
Swedish crown	85.3	90.2	—	—	
Italian lira (per 100)	42.4	42.8	—	—	
Belgian franc (per 100)	145.5	147.0	—	—	

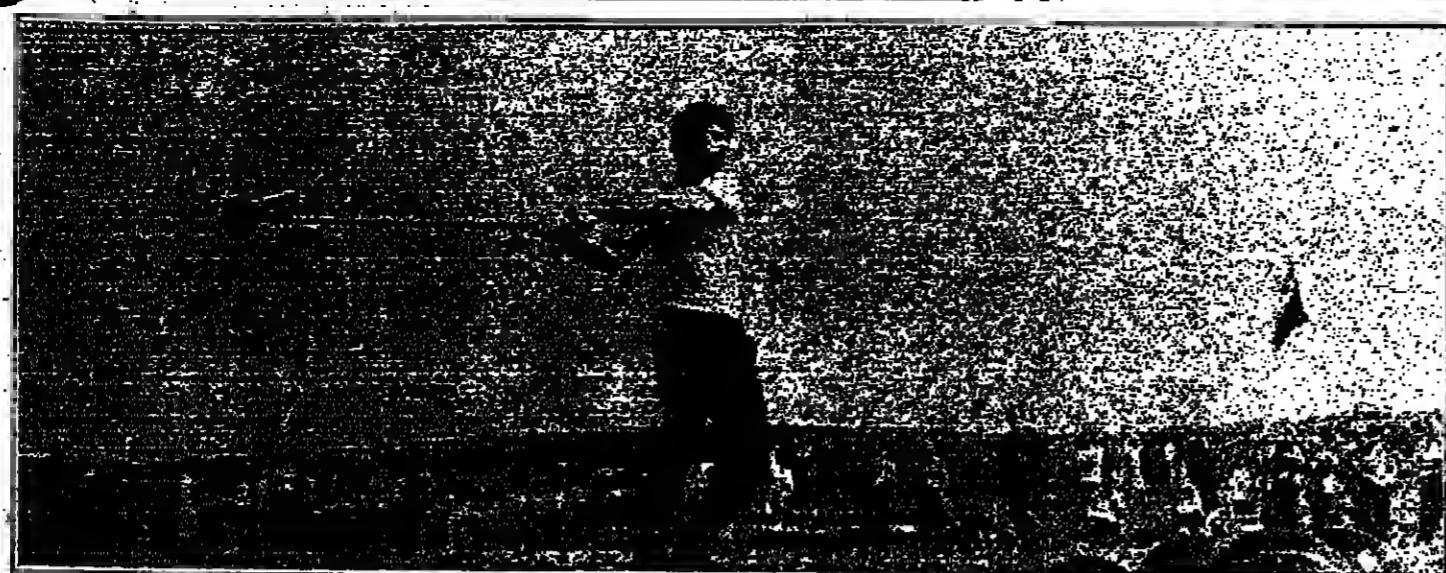
Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday July 22, '89 and ending Wednesday July 26, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company Number of shares Volume of trade Opening price Closing price Par value

Banking and financial institutions

Industrial Development Bank	1000	1700	1
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OCH AGE THE NOO: Scotland's Highland Games opened this week in time-honoured style with tug-of-war (below), putting the shot (top right) and kilts on (top left). In the age of multi-million dollar contracts, drug scandals and ideological conflict on the sports field, the games have retained their traditional pull.

Highland jinks



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

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A GEM OF A PLAY

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ J 5 4
♥ 10 8 7 6
♦ A K 3
♦ 8 6 2

WEST
♦ A 10 9 2 ♦ K 7 3
♦ 3 ♦ 4 2
♦ 9 7 5 4 ♦ Q 6 2
♦ K Q 10 3 ♦ J 9 7 5 4

SOUTH
♦ Q 8 6
♥ ♦ A K Q J 9 5
♦ J 10 8
♦ A

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ Dbl 2 ♦ 3 ♦
4 ♦ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

When this hand was dealt in a pair tournament, most declarers failed in their heart game. But some found a simple way to get home by disregarding the obvious.

Note: North's raise to two hearts over the takeout double. The modern practice when raising is to treat the double as if it didn't exist, and to make a normal raise. With a good deal of the energy strength marked by the bidding as being in clubs, South's jump to game was a reasonable shot.

West made the normal lead of the

top of her honor sequence, taken by declarer's ace. Most South's drew trumps and then tried the diamond finesse, losing to the queen. As long as East did not get active and return a spade, declarer later had to branch that suit and could not avoid losing three spade tricks—down one.

We introduced this theme in the column a few days ago, in a different guise. The secret here is to ignore the finesse completely. Declarer must give up a possible trick in diamonds in favor of a sure trick in spades or a ruff-and-suff.

Suppose that, after winning the ace of clubs, declarer were to cash a high trump, overtake the nine of trumps in dummy with the ten and then ruff a club high. After returning to dummy with a high diamond to ruff the last club high, declarer continues by cashing the remaining high diamond to see if the queen drops. When the lady does not appear, declarer simply exits with a diamond, and does not care which defender wins the trick.

Whoever is on lead has a choice of losing plays. If the defenders break spades, they can take only two tricks in the suit. If they play any other suit, declarer gets to discard a spade from one hand while ruffing in the other. Either way, South loses only two spades and a diamond.

MILES TAKES LEAD AFTER THIRD VICTORY: U.S. Grandmaster Anthony Miles held the lone lead in the Biennale international chess tournament Friday after his third straight victory. Playing black, he defeated Sweden's Ferdinand Hellers in 37 moves. The Soviet favourite, world No. 3 Vasily Ivanchuk, who had lost to Hellers in the previous round, rallied to defeat compatriot Lev Polugayevsky. (AP)

RANTANEN BACK HOME TO FINLAND: Finnish international striker Jari Rantanen has been sold by English second division soccer club Leicester City to HJK Helsinki for \$74,500, club officials said in London Friday. Leicester bought Rantanen from Sweden's IFK Gothenburg two years ago for \$82,000. The 27-year-old Finn played 19 times for Leicester and scored four goals. Former Scotland full-back Arthur Albiston has moved from English second division West Bromwich Albion to Scottish premier division Dundee for \$82,000. The 32-year-old ex-Manchester United won the last of his 16 international caps against Uruguay in the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico.

VAN BREUKELEN TO MISS START OF SEASON: PSV Eindhoven's international goalkeeper Hans Van Breukelen has fractured a small bone in his left hand and will miss the start of the domestic soccer season, PSV manager Kees Ploegsma said in Amsterdam Friday. Van Breukelen has his hand in plaster and is expected to be out of action for at least five weeks, Ploegsma added. He sustained the injury in training for the new league season, which kicks off in two weeks. He is likely to be fit again for the European Cup first round clash against Swiss champions Lucerne on September 13. (R)

AOUITA TO MISS AFRICAN GAMES: Said Aouita will miss the African athletics championships in Nigeria next month because of a pulled muscle. Abderrahman Medkouri, president of the Royal Moroccan Athletics Federation, said in Rabat that Aouita was being treated in Switzerland and would not join the Moroccan team for the championships in Lagos from Aug. 4-8. (R)

COMMONWEALTH DRUG SAMPLES SENT TO AUSTRALIA: Drug test samples given by athletes during the Commonwealth Games in Auckland next year will be flown daily to Sydney, Australia, for testing, officials said in Adelaide Friday. The Australian Government Analytical Laboratory (AGAL) has won the contract to conduct the drug testing programme at the games scheduled for January 1990. Samples taken immediately after competition will be flown each day to Sydney, where scientists will work through the night to have results ready the next morning. Monitoring the process will be the International Olympic Committee medical chief, Manfred Honike. He will decide whether the Australian lab wins international accreditation. Australia has not had internationally-accredited drug testing facilities since a Brisbane laboratory failed a regular examination two years ago. AGAL will be given temporary accreditation for the duration of the games to allow it to analyse the samples. (AP)

NGUGI WILL NOT DEFEND WORLD TITLE: Kenyan John Ngugi, winner of a record four successive world cross country championships, will not defend his title next year. Shortly after winning the 5,000 metres at an athletics meeting between Kenya and Britain in London Friday, Ngugi said he would not compete in next year's championships in Aix-Le-Bains, France. "I will run the 10,000 metres at the Commonwealth Games next year," Ngugi said. "But I will not run in the world cross country championships. I don't want to run the cross country again." Ngugi said he now intended to concentrate on track events with a possible assault next year on the world 10,000 metres record. The Olympic 5,000 champion has not been impressive on the track so far this year but Friday he showed he will be a formidable proposition in the second half of the European season. (R)

PLAYERS JAILED FOR ASSAULTING REFEREE: Two Brazilian soccer players were sentenced to brief jail terms in Stockholm Friday for attacking the referee in an amateur tournament. Stockholm district court sentenced Alessandro Arcangeli, 26, of Brazilian club Botafogo, to one month in jail. His team-mate Marcio Thompson, 33, received a two-week sentence. Arcangeli, a businessman, and Thompson, an architect, have been in police custody since July 7 when they knocked referee Kari Grundstrom unconscious after he sent three Botafogo players off the field in a match against Swedish team Spanga in the Stockholm soccer cup. The referee was discharged from hospital after observation. The jail sentences include the time the players have spent in custody, meaning Thompson was free to leave the country while Arcangeli would have to spend another 10 days in jail, court officials said. (R)

KHAOSAI BATTERS CASTRO: Thailand's Khaosai Galaxy survived his first knockdown in five years as champion to retain his world junior-bantamweight crown when Colombia's Alberto Castro retired after a 10-round battering on Saturday, in Surin, Thailand. Khaosai, making his 11th round defence of the World Boxing Association title, shrugged off his trip to the canvas when Castro caught him with a right to the head in the second round. The Thai bounced back after a mandatory count of eight, pummelling the taller, mobile challenger. Castro failed to take advantage of a cut that opened over the 30-year-old champion's right eye in the sixth round and never found an answer to the Thai southpaw's relentless right leads. The fight was decided in the middle rounds when Khaosai switched his attack to Castro's body, his heavy punches slamming into the Colombian's stomach.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Better lose weight, Stanley. Someone thought you were a beanbag chair and offered me \$5 for you."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Heidi Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYJEK

GROOF

WAIRND

DESAUB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: COLIC BRAWL MANAGE ABSORB
Answer: What building that big tunnel must have been—A BIG "BORE"

Answers tomorrow)

150 killed in 2 days in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (Agencies) — At least 150 people have died in two days of ethnic violence as Indian troops prepared to withdraw on the second anniversary of a peace accord that failed to stop a rebellion threatening to divide the island, the military said Saturday.

The killings have taken place since the government imposed a nationwide curfew at midnight Thursday in hopes of preventing ethnic bloodletting while negotiating for the Indian soldiers to withdraw. The curfew was scheduled to last until 6 a.m. (0130 GMT) Sunday.

The casualties included nine Tamil guerrillas who were killed Friday in two separate clashes with Indian troops at Polikundi village, according to military officials. Polikundi is 300 kilometres north of Colombo, the capital.

The confrontations occurred Friday, just hours before India agreed to resume withdrawing the 45,000 troops it deployed in northern and eastern Sri Lanka two years ago to try to halt the Tamil insurrection, the officials said.

The rest of the victims were killed in southern Sri Lanka, the heartland of the island's majority ethnic group — the Sinhalese. Extremists among the Sinhalese,

angered by the presence of the Indian soldiers and the government's attempts to negotiate peace with the rebels, have been waging a campaign of political assassinations against Sinhalese officials.

Among the latest victims were seven Sinhalese policemen killed when radicals attacked a police station in Mannikinna, about 95 kilometres northeast of Colombo, officials said. Other officers opened fire and killed 16 militants, they said.

Military sources said the protests ordered by the Marxist-led People's Liberation Front occurred all over the island's central province Friday. Premadasa went on national television and radio to appeal for calm.

Premadasa urged everyone to bring peace to the strife-torn island.

While Colombo was eerily silent, police in provincial towns said front members had gone from house to house in many

safety zone.

A statement said the launch was postponed "because of the intentional interference from foreign flag ships in a designated hazardous operational area... concern for safety of interfering ships precluded the launch of the test missile."

"We're happy about it, of course," Greenpeace spokeswoman Shannon Fagan said.

Fagan said two large Greenpeace ships and two motorised rafts shadowed the submarine for hours, exercising their right to operate in international waters. Safety regulations require that a countdown be stopped if non-essential boats approach within about five kilometres of the submarine.

One of the motorised rafts slipped up to the submerged Tennessee and the three-man crew attached three "Nuclear Free Seas" banners to the submarine, two to the radio mast and one on the side, Fagan said.

She said a navy whale boat dispatched from a cruiser twice rammed one of the Greenpeace boats, the 18-metre Ketch Monticivitano, after warning it and the other intruding vessels that they were in danger because a missile launch was imminent. The damage was minor, she said.

He called for reform through

careful legal changes instead of the government's "spontaneous approach" to crisis after crisis.

Speakers immediately turned to discussion of projects they want to lobby for in the supreme Soviet parliament.

Organisers said many more than the 250 deputies who registered for the two-day general meeting wanted to come, but some could not obtain tickets and others had other obligations. All 2,250 deputies elected to this spring's Congress of People's Deputies were eligible to join.

TASS said they had a place in the reform process, but some legislators "have expressed the fear that in this complex time for the country, when unity of action is required, this 'left-radical group' might turn into some kind of opposition."

Some members of the group said they already see the organi-

sation as an opposition faction, but were reluctant to say so.

"We're avoiding the words 'opposition' and 'faction' because they're perceived negatively," said Moscow deputy Yuri Andreyev in an interview. "But in actuality, this is a group of opposition deputies..."

Moscow deputy Sergei Stankovich, writing in the first issue of the group's newspaper, "The People's Deputy," said fears instilled throughout Soviet history have made people shy away from the idea of open opposition.

"No sooner does someone pronounce the words 'faction' and 'opposition' from the rostrum than some people feel their hearts drop into their feet and their backs break out in sweat, and others get a hunter's spark in their eyes and a militant shout in their throats," Stankovich wrote.

Greenpeace halts Trident test

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP) — Anti-nuclear activists who halted the firing of a Trident 2 missile from a submarine said they would not block the rescheduled launch, but would continue their political battle against the weapon.

Four Greenpeace USA vessels forced postponement of the launch Friday when they sailed into an off-limits danger area in the Atlantic, 80 kilometres off Cape Canaveral, and ignored repeated warnings to leave.

It was the first time in the 38-year history of Cape Canaveral that such a protest had stopped a launching.

Steve Shellhorn, commander of one of the Greenpeace ships, said the activists would not be back at sea when the launch is rescheduled.

"We think we made our point, and we've been quite successful in focusing attention on America's most expensive missile system and in delaying its operational date," Shellhorn said Friday.

"We don't think we can match the navy test for test, so we will concentrate on eliminating the Trident 2 through the political process," he said. "But we won't rule out returning to the range eventually."

The navy called off the Trident 2 test several hours after the Greenpeace vessels penetrated the

submerged Tennessee and the three-man crew attached three "Nuclear Free Seas" banners to the submarine, two to the radio mast and one on the side, Fagan said.

She said a navy whale boat dispatched from a cruiser twice rammed one of the Greenpeace boats, the 18-metre Ketch Monticivitano, after warning it and the other intruding vessels that they were in danger because a missile launch was imminent. The damage was minor, she said.

Khashoggi joins 'in' crowd

NEW YORK (AP) — Adnan Khashoggi, released on \$10 million bail, joins those jail inmates who get to go home as long as they wear an electronic bracelet that keeps tabs on their whereabouts.

"It's not the be-all, end-all panacea, but it's the hottest thing in the business," according to Michael Mahoney, executive director of the Chicago-based John Howard Association, a prison watchdog group.

After his release Thursday, he was driven to an apartment he owns in the luxury Olympic Towers on Fifth Avenue.

The wristlet, the brand of bracelet Khashoggi wears, is the size of a Rolex. He is wearing the black band around his right ankle, according to the U.S. marshal's office.

Here's how it works: computerised telephone calls will come randomly into his apartment. A computerised voice will tell him he has 30 or 60 seconds to touch his device with a flashlight-like wand attached to the telephone, according to March Renzenza, associate professor of criminal justice at Kutztown University in Pennsylvania, who knows the device.

A code will decide if this is Khashoggi. He will state his name and the conversation will be taped, said Renzenza.

If the signal is lost for a certain period of time, "it phones home and says Mr. Khashoggi or whomever is not home any more, send out the SWAT team," Renzenza said.

In 1988, nearly 2,300 offenders were using electronic monitoring devices in 33 states, about three times the number using them a year earlier, according to statistics from the Department of Justice.

This year, 5,400 offenders in 37 states and Puerto Rico are making their presences known electronically, according to Renzenza.

The government also released thousands of criminals during last year's protests in a move diplomats said was designed to convince the people that they needed a tough army presence.

Saw Maung has sought to justify his rule by saying the country was facing anarchy.

Burmese students stage a demonstration outside their embassy in Bangkok demanding the release of Burmese opposition leaders.

Rangoon frees convicts, arrests political activists

BANGKOK (AP) — Burma's military government says it has freed thousands of criminals this past week, but according to diplomats, authorities also have arrested hundreds of political activists.

The official Radio Rangoon reported Wednesday that 1,187 criminals were freed nationwide that day, bringing to 5,131 the number released under an amnesty announced July 20.

The amnesty commuted death sentences to life imprisonment, reduced life terms to 10 years and cut other terms by two-thirds.

But the amnesty applied only to cases that arose before Sept. 18, 1988, and not to cases of high treason or breaches of martial law imposed since then.

On Sept. 18, the army under General Saw Maung moved to crush a nationwide mass movement for democracy, killing hundreds of people, mostly unarmed protesters. He declared martial law that severely curtailed public gatherings and freedom of speech.

On July 18, the eve of a planned mass opposition rally, the government tightened martial law and threatened offenders with

death sentences.

Two days later, Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin Oo, the leaders of the National League for Democracy (NLD), were placed under house arrest. The government charged they had attempted "to destroy the military and create anarchy in the country."

On Thursday, a military tribunal sentenced to death three NLD members who allegedly confessed to a bomb attack that killed two people at the country's main oil refinery July 7.

No details of the trial of Than Zaw, 27, Moe Kyaw Thus, 17, and Nyo Nyo Oo, 25, were made public.

Before her arrest, Suu Kyi said the suspects in the oil refinery bombing were members of her party, but she had seen no evidence that implicated them.

Dissidents and Western diplomats in Rangoon said authorities had arrested hundreds of dissidents since putting the two opposition leaders under house arrest.

The government also released thousands of criminals during last year's protests in a move diplomats said was designed to convince the people that they needed a tough army presence.

Saw Maung has sought to justify his rule by saying the country was facing anarchy.



Deputies argue with Soviet President and party leader Mikhail Gorbachev during a recess in a session of the Soviet parliament convened to debate a strike by miners this week

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Queen Elizabeth 'taping memoirs'

LONDON (R) — Britain's Queen Elizabeth is recording her memoirs on video tape but they will be locked away from public view, the Daily Express newspaper said Friday. A Buckingham Palace spokesman declined comment on the report in the pro-royalist daily. The newspaper said the queen's youngest son Prince Edward operates the video camera while she records her thoughts about national events and the eight prime ministers who have served her since 1952. Tradition dictates that British monarchs should not speak out publicly about politics and should avoid controversy. But it is widely believed in Britain that Queen Elizabeth does not get on as well with Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as she did with other leaders, such as Labour's Harold Wilson. The Daily Express said a former palace press officer suggested to the queen that she record her memoirs on film but she chose video because of the risk of a leak when film is sent for processing. It said the memoirs will be locked in the royal archives out of the public eye.

U-turn on speed limit in Italy

ROME (R) — Italy's new minister in charge of speed limits wants to reverse his predecessor's hard-won efforts to make Italians drive more slowly. Public Works Minister Gianni Pradini told Il Messaggero newspaper he would work for a law abolishing a 110-kilometres-per-hour limit for all but the lightest vehicles. Despite wide opposition from speed-loving Italians, his predecessor Enrico Ferri last summer ordered the 110-kph limit for weekends, holidays and all of July and August in the hope of cutting road deaths. The limit is 130-kph at other times. "Our aims are the same but we need to be flexible," Pradini said. "Excessively strict laws have so far stopped us reaching these aims." He favoured a limit of 130-kph on motorways at all times. Pradini also said he planned to relax seatbelt legislation introduced by Ferri, making them optional in big cities.

Mixup over 'Brian Mulroney'

CLEARWATER, Florida (AP) — A court clerk has apologised to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for ordering him to appear in a Florida courtroom in connection with an anti-abortion protest. The premier was told to come to Pinellas circuit court after a man arrested during a June 19 anti-abortion demonstration in St. Petersburg told police his name was Brian Mulroney. He gave the prime minister's home address in Ottawa, Ontario, authorities said. The county didn't realise the problem until Canadian officials at the consul general's office in Atlanta telephoned court clerk Karen F. Delbaker's office. They wanted to know why Mulroney was scheduled to appear in court the following day. "I apologise to you for any embarrassment caused you," Delbaker wrote. She also wrote four judges, the state attorney and the sheriff asking them to review the mixup and "prevent, to the extent possible, future problems of this nature."

Global weather

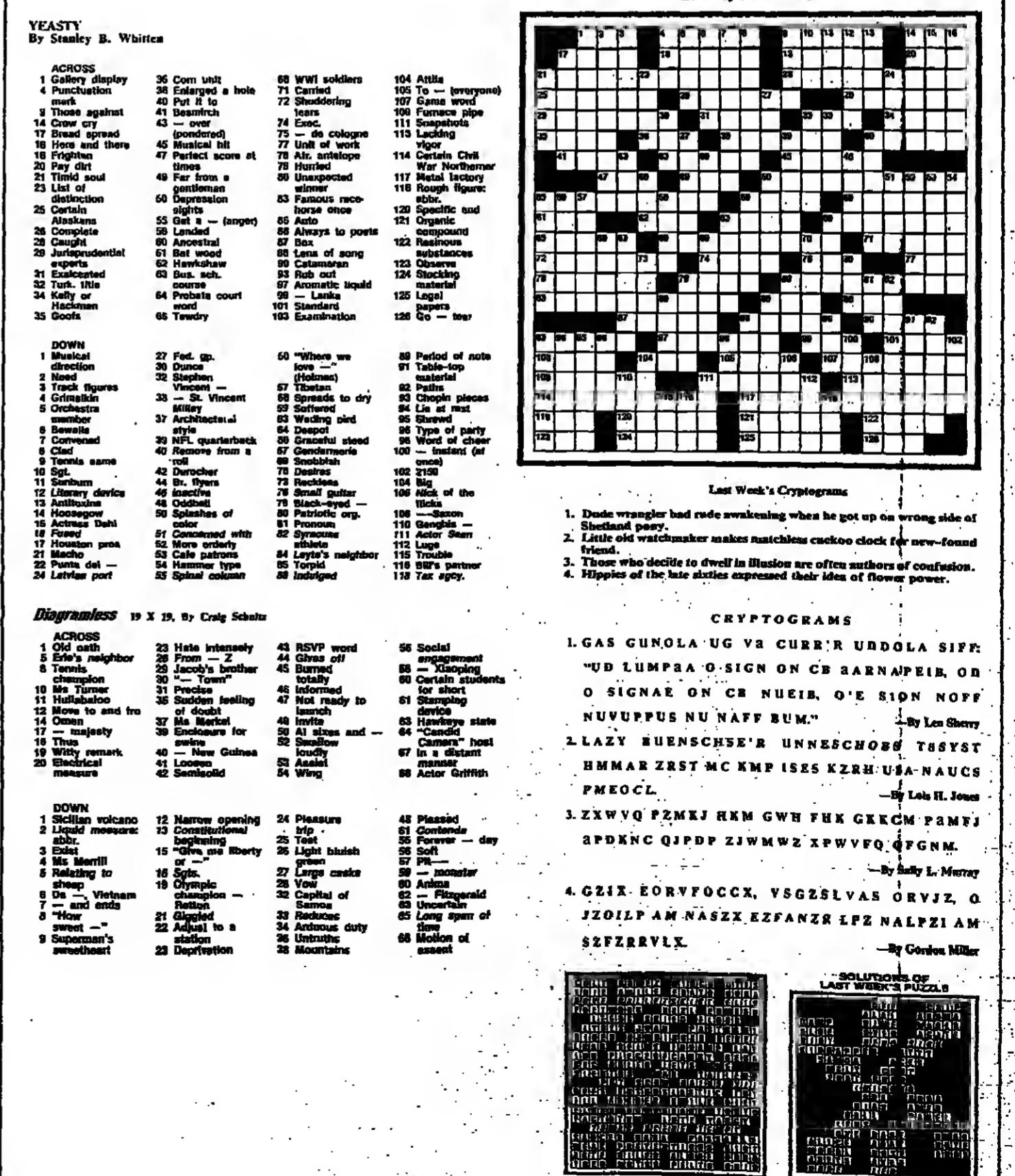
(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	
	C °	F °	T Weather
AMSTERDAM	18	24	27 81 Cloudy
ATHENS	20	30	30 85 Clear
BAHRAIN	30	40	40 104 Clear
BANGKOK	26	35	35 95 Clear
Buenos Aires	07	15	15 55 Cloudy
CARIO	23	73	96 97 Clear
CHICAGO	18	25	23 74 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	52	24 75 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	27	21 70 Clear
GENEVA	14	57	27 81 Clear
HONG KONG	23	73	23 73 Rain
ISTANBUL	22	72	28 62 Cloudy
			LONDON 18 81 26 70 Clear
			LOS ANGELES 19 89 30 85 Clear
			MADRID 20 73 28 100 Clear
			MOSCOW 23 84 43 100 Clear
			MONTRAL 09 48 25 77 Cloudy
			NEW DELHI 14 54 32 83 Cloudy
			NEW YORK 22 75 31 88 Clear
			PARIS 16 61 20 73 Cloudy
			ROME 19 64 32 90 Clear
			SYDNEY 13 55 20 68 Cloudy
			TOKYO 24 75 29 84 Cloudy
			VIENNA 17 63 24 75 Clear

M = indicates missing information.

THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Ettenson



Last Week's Cryptogram

1. Duke wrangler had rude awakening when he got up on wrong side of sheep and pony.
2. Little old watchmaker makes matchless cuckoo clock for new-found friend.
3. Those who decide to dwell in illusion are often authors of confusion.
4. Hippies of the late sixties expressed their idea of flower power.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. GAS GUNOLA UG VZ CURR'R URDOLA SIFF
"UD LUMPA O-SIGN ON CB SARN-APEIR, OB
O SIGNAE ON CB NUEIB, O'E SION NOFF
NUVUPPUS NU NAPP BUM." — By Lee Sherry
2. LAZY BUENSCHSE'R UNNESCHOSS TSSYST
HMMAR ZEST MC KMP ISES KZRH USA-NAUC
FMEOC L — By Lois H. Jones
3. ZXWVQ PZMEJ RHM GWH FHK GKECM PAMF
2PDKNC QJDPZ ZJWMWZ XWPWFQ QFGNM — By Eddie L. Murray
4. GZIX EORVFOCX, VSGZSLVAS ORVJ, O
JZQILP AM NASZX, EZFANZR LZP NALPZI AM
SZFZERVLX — By Gordon Miller

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

ANSWER

ANSWER

ANSWER

ANSWER

ANSWER

ANSWER